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COAST LIGHTS AND BUOYS

The local Lighthouse Inspector gives the following official notices for publication:

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following affects the List of Lights and Fog-Signals, Pacific Coast, 1903:

WASHINGTON.

Lower Willow Bar Lower Post Light, page 34, after No. 149 (List of Beacons and Buoys, Pacific Coast, 1903, page 64).—February 23, the structure from which this light was shown was carried away. The structure will be rebuilt and the light reestablished as soon as practicable.

The following affects the List of Beacons and Buoys, Pacific Coast, 1903:

OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

Columbia River Entrance, pages 43 and 51.—Columbia River Bar Outside Whistling Buoy, B. & W. P. S., marked "C," reported missing February 24, will be replaced as soon as practicable.

OREGON.

Columbia River, page 53.—South Side of Middle Ground Buoy No. 9, a second-class spar, found missing December 14, was replaced the following day.

WASHINGTON.

Willapa Bay Entrance, page 69.—Inner Buoy, a P. S. first-class nun, heretofore reported missing, was replaced January 29.

Grays Harbor Entrance, page 73.—Trustee Spit Buoy No. O, a red, first-class nun, reported missing January 28, was replaced two days later.

ALASKA.

Revillagigedo Channel, page 87.—Cutter Rock Spindle, found missing February 4, was replaced same day.

Wrangell Strait, pages 90 and 91.—Keene Island or East Ledge Beacon, found missing February 5, was rebuilt same day.

Burnt Island Ledge Beacon, found partially destroyed February 5, was replaced same day.

South Ledge Buoy, No. 4, a red, second-class nun, heretofore reported out of position, was replaced February 5.

North Ledge Buoy No. 6, a red, second-class nun, found out of position February 5, was replaced same day.

Danger Point Buoy No. 8, a red, second-class spar, found missing February 6, was replaced by a red, first-class spar same day.

Rock Point Buoy No. 10, a red, first-class spar, heretofore reported missing, was replaced February 6.

Blunt Point Reef Buoy No. 16, a red, first-class spar, heretofore reported out of position, was replaced February 6.

Turn Point Buoy No. 2, a black, second-class ice, found missing February 7, was replaced by a black, first-class spar same day.

Prolewy Rock Spindle, found missing February 7, was rebuilt same day.

Peril Strait, page 95.—Liseno Shoal Buoy No. 3, a black, second-class nun, reported missing February 8, will be replaced as soon as practicable.

By order of the Lighthouse Board, C. G. CALKINS, Commander, U. S. N., Lighthouse Inspector.

Office of Inspector 13th Lighthouse District, Portland, Oregon, 25 February, 1904.

W. B. Flint at Elele.

Purser Wright of the steamer Mikahala, which arrived yesterday morning from Kauai ports, reports:

"The steamer Ke Au Hou was at Kailua discharging freight. The bark W. B. Flint was at Elele discharging 600 tons of general cargo. Fresh south-west winds and smooth seas crossing the channel. Fine weather on Kauai."

America Maru Plans.

TOKIO, Feb. 28.—On account of Admiral Togo's success at Port Arthur, the reopening of the sea to Japanese merchantmen and the revival of shipping, the Japanese Government does not anticipate it will have further need of the auxiliary cruisers America Maru and Yawata Maru, and they will be decommissioned and returned to their owners. Nothing now prevents the America Maru from resuming her place on the San Francisco line and the Yawata Maru on the Australian.

Solace Here Again.

The Naval Transport Solace arrived from Manila and Guam yesterday morning. Among her passengers are Commander Beshier, lately in command of the Monterey, Chaplain Charlton who was on the Kentucky, and Mrs.weeney, wife of Judge Sweeney of Manila. There are about 200 marines on board who will be discharged in San Francisco.

The transport will take five hundred tons of coal here and will sail Saturday morning, carrying mail.

The smothering habit at hand concerts and political meetings ought to be proscribed for by the jail physician.

SENATE DEBATE ON NAVAL BILL

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the Senate debate on the Naval bill Senator Hale claimed Great Britain first, France second and the United States third in naval strength saying the popular impression that Germany outranked this country was fallacious. Mr. Hale acceded to a proposition by Mr. Perkins that in effectiveness of appliances the United States stood next to Great Britain. This was due to the fact that they had been able to take advantage of the mistakes of European Powers.

Mr. Hale said that Japan was the smallest of the naval Powers with the exception of Austria, but had an advantage in being only a few hundred miles from the farthest naval operations in which she might become involved.

"In our navy," said Mr. Hale, "there is talk of putting many of our vessels, such as the Oregon, Indiana and others of the same class, on the retired list."

"I hope they won't retire the Oregon," said Mr. Stewart.

"Well, they ought not to," said Mr. Hale, "but she has not the stateroom facilities that meet the fancy of naval officers. She has the same number of 13-inch guns and the same fighting capacity. Nothing suits naval officers except the largest battleships."

He expressed the opinion that the present war in the Orient would show that other vessels are more valuable than large battleships, but admitted that no definite conclusions could be drawn until the smoke lifted.

Mr. Hale said he had no censure for the officers of the navy.

"But the naval officer is a naval officer, pure and simple, and the American navy bounds his complete horizon. To him the navy is right and the naval board has run too much in the direction of enormous ships."

The naval board programme contemplated forty-eight battleships and twenty-four armored cruisers, and when that stage was reached an appropriation of \$200,000,000 a year would be necessary for the navy. He thought it probable that the appropriation required next year would be \$120,000,000. If, however, the scale should be kept down to the present rate of increase, the appropriation would be increased.

Mr. Perkins defended the officers of the navy, saying they were entitled to great credit.

Mr. Hale admitted that the American officer was a man of merit, but Congress had its responsibilities and should know where the money was going.

"I am," he said, "not to be deterred by criticism of want of patriotism. I want a powerful navy. It is necessary on account of the conditions. We have got seven good ships in the Philippines, for instance. It is different from what it is with Japan, who will do her fighting at home. In case of war we should have to spend hundreds of millions in the Philippines. But there is danger of going further than necessary."

Mr. Hale admitted that the last extensive additions to the navy had been made necessary by the acquisition of the Philippines, and said that he, for one, would like to get rid of those islands. Still, so long as we have the islands, we must protect them. Likewise, he said, it now would be necessary to maintain a navy sufficient to protect the Panama canal.

Mr. Lodge spoke at some length on the need of a good navy to protect our trade and uphold the Monroe doctrine. He did not believe the torpedo boat would supersede the battleship, and said that in our war with Spain the torpedo vessel had been a complete failure.

Mr. Money said that if we were to persist in our policy of subjugation we would find necessary a greater navy than the people were willing to support. Mr. Money spoke of the prowess of the Japanese and quoted a high authority as predicting that in a few months the Russian fleet would be overcome. Then would follow the Japanese victories on land. They would secure Korea and probably a part of Manchuria. Next they would go to the Philippines.

At the suggestion of Mr. Hale an appropriation of \$400,000 for the restoration of the frigate Constitution was inserted.

THE SOLDIERS PAID A FINE

The two soldiers, Sergeant Furguson and Corporal Stevens from the transport Sheridan, who were arrested early yesterday morning on a charge of robbing En Fee's fruit stand were in the police court yesterday. Both soldiers denied their guilt saying they had found the stolen tobacco scattered on the sidewalk. Judge Dickey imposed a fine of \$25 each which was paid by the company captain.

Meteorologist Lydecker noted a heavy storm in the southeast last night but was in hopes that it would not call here.

More Hawaiians accused of embezzlement? Impossible! It must be that the haoles are trying to down some other good men.

Gensan, where so many Japanese troops are reported from the Russian side as landing, is but 55 miles from the Ping Yang river.

Curtis Lauken is said to be leading a bolt in the Home Rule party. He wants to be a Democrat now, having tried everything else, including missionary politics. As the Democratic organization is not strong enough to stand a bolt of its own, it is shy of enlisting Curtis.

NO FRIEND LIKE AN OLD FRIEND.—He will always help you in time of need. It is the same with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is an old and tried friend in many thousands of homes, and like other old friends, can be depended upon in time of need. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

ONE OF LOCAL BILLS NOW BEFORE HOUSE.

(Continued from page 1.)

lot box, to be marked on the outside "General tickets;" and shall also provide a sufficient number of places, booths, or compartments, at or in which voters may conveniently mark their ballots, so that in the marking thereof they may be screened from the observation of others, and a guard rail shall be so constructed and placed that only such persons as are inside said rail can approach within six feet of the ballot boxes and of such booths or compartments. The arrangements shall be such that neither the ballot boxes nor the box booths or compartments shall be hidden from the view of those just outside the said guard rail. The number of such voting booths or compartments shall not be less than one for every forty electors qualified to vote in the precinct. No person other than electors engaged in receiving, preparing or depositing their ballots shall be permitted to be within said rail before the closing of the polls, except by authority of the board of election, and then only for the purpose of keeping order and enforcing the law. Each of said voting booths or compartments shall be kept provided with proper supplies and conveniences for marking the ballots, and the election officers shall especially see that the stamps and ink pads required are at all times in such booths and in condition for proper use; and all officers upon whom is imposed by the law the duty of designating polling places shall supply each polling place with several stamps and several ink pads for each booth and such stamps shall be so made that a cross (X) may be made with either end of such stamp, and the same must be so constructed that the portion with which such cross (X) is to be made shall not be fastened on by any glue or like substance which may loosen when wet, but the said stamp shall be a one solid piece.

"Strike out 'eight of the clock upon the morning' and insert in lieu thereof 'seven of the clock upon the morning' in section eighty."

"Strike out the words 'ballot boxes' in section eighty-one wherever they occur and insert in lieu thereof 'ballot box.'"

"Strike out the word 'in' and insert in lieu thereof 'on' in section seventy-six."

"In section one hundred and twelve strike out 'interior department' and insert in lieu thereof 'office of the secretary of the Territory.'"

"In section one hundred and fourteen strike out the word 'Republic' wherever it occurs and insert in lieu thereof 'Territory.'"

"In section one hundred and fifteen strike out the words 'minister' and 'minister of the interior' and insert in lieu thereof 'treasurer,' and strike out all after the word 'refreshments.'"

"Strike out sections eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety, and ninety-one and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 9. There shall be provided at each polling place at each election at which public officers are voted for but one form of ballot for all the candidates for public office, and every ballot shall contain the names of all the candidates whose nominations for any office specified on the ballot have been duly made and not withdrawn, as provided in this Act, together with the title of the office arranged in tickets under the titles of the respective political parties as certified in the certificates of nomination. The arrangement of the ballot shall in general conform as nearly as practicable to the plan hereinafter given. The list of candidates of the several parties shall be printed in parallel columns each column to be headed by the party name in such order as the secretary of the Territory may direct, precedence, however, being given to the party which polled the highest number of votes for Delegate to Congress at the last preceding general election for such office, and so on. The number of such columns shall not exceed the number of separate tickets of candidates to be voted for at the polling place for which the ballot is provided, except as otherwise provided in this section. The party name shall be printed in display, the name or designation of the office in briefer lower case, and the name of the candidate therefor in briefer capital type. The title of the office, together with the name of the candidate therefor, shall be printed in a space one-half inch in depth and at least two inches in width, defined by light horizontal ruled lines with a blank space on the right thereof one-half of an inch wide, inclosed by heavier dark lines, which space (called the voting square) shall be of the same depth as the space containing the title of the office and the name of the candidate. The heading of each party ticket shall be separated from the rest of the tickets by a heavy printed line. Each column upon the ballot shall be bordered on either side by a broad solid printed line one-eighth of an inch wide, and the edge of the ballot on the left-hand side shall be trimmed off up to the border or solid line described, and on the right-hand side shall be perforated along the border or solid line above described. The ballots shall be so printed as to give each elector a clear opportunity to designate, by stamping a cross (X) in a blank inclosed space, heretofore designated as the voting space, on the right of and after the name of each candidate, his choice of particular candidate. The ballot shall be printed on the same leaf with a stub and separated therefrom by a perforated line across the top of the ballot. On each ballot a perforated line shall extend from top to bottom, along the border or solid line heretofore described, one-half inch from the right-hand side of such ballot, and upon the half-inch strip thus formed there shall be no printing except the number of the ballot, which shall be upon the back of such strip, in such position that it shall appear on the outside when the ballot is folded. The number on each ballot shall be the same as that on the corresponding stub, and the ballot and stubs shall

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You can't lose an atom without feeling it. The body is like an engine, a watch, a machine; must be kept in good order to run right.

That's the reason Scott's Emulsion is so successful in all wasting diseases. It feeds, nourishes and strengthens when ordinary food won't.

Doctors say Scott's Emulsion is the best nourishment for those who are not as well as they should be.

We use the whole oil in Scott's Emulsion because the great reputation of cod liver oil as a food and medicine was made by using it in this way. Substitutes in the shape of wines, cordials, extracts, etc., should be carefully avoided.

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strict. All ballots shall be numbered consecutively in each district. All ballots shall be printed on the back, below the stub and immediately at the left of the center of the ballot, in great primer roman condensed capitals, the words "General ticket." On the top of the face of the ballot the following direction shall be printed: "To vote for a person, stamp a cross (X) in the square at the right of the name." All of the ballots of the same sort prepared by the secretary of the Territory for the same polling place shall be of precisely the same size, arrangement, quality and tint of paper, and kind of type, and shall be printed with black ink of the same tint, so that when the stubs mentioned as aforesaid shall be detached therefrom it shall be impossible to distinguish any one of the ballots from the other ballots of the same sort, and the names of all candidates printed upon the ballot shall be in type of the same size and character. If two or more officers are to be elected to the same office for different terms, the terms for which each is nominated shall be printed upon the ballot as a part of the title of the office. If at a general election an officer is to be elected for full term and another to fill a vacancy, the ballots containing the names of the candidates shall, as a part of the title of the office, designate the term to fill which such candidates are severally nominated, and the name of the candidate to fill such vacancy shall be printed next following the name of the candidate nominated for the full term.

"Amend section ninety-five so that it will read:

"Sec. 9. In case of the prevention of an election in any precinct by the loss or destruction of the ballots intended for that precinct, the inspector or other election officer for that precinct shall make an affidavit setting forth the fact, swear to the same before an officer authorized to administer oaths, and transmit it to the governor of the Territory. Upon receipt of such affidavit, the governor may order a new election in such precinct, and upon the application of any candidate for any office to be voted for by the electors of such precinct the governor shall order a new election in such precinct."

"Amend sections ninety-nine, one hundred, one hundred and one, and one hundred and two so as to read as follows:

"Sec. Any person desiring to vote shall write his name and address on a roster of voters provided for that purpose and announce the same to one of the ballot clerks, who shall then in an audible tone of voice announce the same, and if the other ballot clerk finds the name on the register he shall in like manner repeat the name and address, whereupon challenge may be interposed, as provided in Schedule A; and if the challenge be overruled the ballot clerk shall give him a ticket, and the clerk shall write on the register, opposite the name of the voter, the number of the general ticket given him, and the voter shall be allowed to enter the place inclosed by the guard rail, as above provided. The ballot clerk shall give him but one general ticket, and in order to prevent voters from marking their ballots with a pencil or otherwise contrary to law, it shall be the duty of the ballot clerk, whenever he shall deliver a ballot to any voter, to then orally distinctly state to him, so that it may be heard by the bystanders, that he must mark the ballot with the stamp provided by this Act or it will not be counted. On receipt of his ballot, the elector shall forthwith, and without leaving the inclosed space, retire alone to one of the places, booths, or compartments provided to prepare his ballot. He shall prepare his ballot by marking a cross after the name of the person or persons for whom he intends to vote. Such marking shall be done only with a stamp, which, with necessary pads and ink, shall be provided by the officers who are by this Act required to furnish election supplies for each booth or compartment provided for the marking and preparation of ballots. Before leaving such booth or compartment the elector shall re-fold his ballot in such a manner that the number of the ballot and the indorsement on the back shall appear on the outside thereof, without displaying the marks on the face thereof, and shall keep it folded until he has voted. Having re-folded his ballot, the voter shall deliver it folded to the inspector, who shall announce in an audible tone of voice the name of the voter and the number of his ballot. The ballot clerk having the register in charge, if he finds the number to correspond with the number marked opposite the voter's name on the register, shall in like manner repeat the name and number, and shall mark opposite the name the word 'Voted.' The inspector shall then sep-

FORECLOSURES.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

A. B. LOEBENSTEIN.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated September 6th, 1897, made by A. B. Loebenstein, Trustee, of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, mortgagee, to W. O. Smith, Trustee, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, mortgagee, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 171, pages 237, 238 and 239, and which said mortgage was assigned and transferred by said W. O. Smith, Trustee, to A. S. Wilcox, of Hanalei, Island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, by assignment dated September 6th, 1897, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 171, page 367, the said A. S. Wilcox, assignee of the mortgage, intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the Court House in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 24th day of March, 1904, by L. E. Ray, auctioneer.

The property covered by said mortgage consists of all that certain piece, parcel or lot of land situate in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, generally called Reeds Island, being a parcel of land surrounded by parts of the Waikuku River, and being a portion of the Ahupuaa of Pinohua, called "Koloiki," and containing an area of 26 acres more or less.

Together with all the rights, easements and appurtenances thereto belonging and the improvements that may be thereon.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin; deeds at the expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to W. O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu, or L. E. Ray, Hilo, Hawaii.

A. S. WILCOX, Mortgagee, Dated Honolulu, February 25, 1904.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, duly appointed administratrix with the will annexed of the estate of Keawe Kailua, late of Kalaupapa, Molokai, deceased testate, by the Hon. J. W. Kailua, Circuit Judge of Maui, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present same to Henry Smith at the Judiciary Building, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, within six months from date, or they shall be forever barred. And all persons owing said estate are hereby requested to make immediate settlement of same with the said Henry Smith.

Dated Honolulu, Feb. 4, 1904. MALA KAILUA, Administratrix with the Will Annexed, Estate of Keawe Kailua. 2561—6t—F

MUST BE INSPECTION.

At the meeting of the Board of Agriculture yesterday a resolution was adopted promulgating new rules regarding the shipment of plants on inter-island vessels. The rule, before it becomes effective, must be signed by Governor Carter and it will then be sent to the steamship companies and others interested.

The rule follows: Rule governing the shipping of articles between the Islands of the Territory of Hawaii:

Be it resolved by the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry of the Territory of Hawaii, that the following rule and regulation shall be and hereby are adopted as rules and regulations of this Board:

Rule 1. No soil, nursery stock, tree, sugar cane, shrub, plant, flower, vine, cutting, graft, cion, bud, seed, root, fruit pit, vegetable, leaf, nut, or other vegetable growth shall be shipped or transported from the Island of Oahu to any other island in the Territory of Hawaii, nor shall any sugar cane be shipped or transported from any island other than Oahu to any other island, until the same shall have been first submitted to the inspection of an Inspector of the Board at Honolulu, and have undergone such fumigation, disinfection, or quarantine as he may direct, and until he shall have issued a permit allowing the article or articles so inspected to be shipped and transported to another island.

be numbered consecutively in each district the slip containing the number from the ballot and shall deposit the ballot in the box. The numbers of all ballots shall be immediately destroyed."

SCHEDULE A.

A person offering to vote may be orally challenged by any elector of the district upon either or all of the following grounds:

First.—That he is not the person whose name appears on the register.

Second.—That he can not read or write the English or the Hawaiian language.

Third.—That he has not resided within the Territory one year next preceding the election.

Fourth.—That he has not been a naturalized citizen of the United States for three months prior to the election.

Fifth.—That he has not resided within the district for three months preceding the election.

Sixth.—That he has before voted that day.

Seventh.—That he has been convicted of an infamous crime.

Eighth.—That he has been convicted of embezzlement or misappropriation of public money.

Ninth.—That he has been expelled from the legislature for giving or receiving bribe.